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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY			
OFFICIAL ROUTING SLIP			
TO	NAME AND ADDRESS	INITIALS	DATE
1	1/4/71		
2	Attn: Mr. S. [unclear]	S	
3	2605 Quarters [unclear]		
4	[unclear] 03	mlw	
5	1/14/71	JB-B	
6			
ACTION	DIRECT REPLY	PREPARE REPLY	
APPROVAL	DISPATCH	RECOMMENDATION	
COMMENT	FILE	RETURN	
CONCURRENCE	INFORMATION	SIGNATURE	

Remarks:

RE: [unclear]

Attached for your information is a copy of a memorandum from our liaison to [unclear] concerning an interview with the committee for 1200 to 1300 March 1971.

cc: Mr. [unclear]

FOLD HERE TO RETURN TO SENDER

FROM: NAME, ADDRESS AND PHONE NO.		DATE
S. [unclear] 2605 Quarters [unclear], X-206		1/14/71
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FORM NO. 237 Replaces Form 30-4  
1 APR 55 which may be used. (40)

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RECORDED

Chief, Contact Division  
Attn: Support Branch (Crowley)

24 March 1961

Chief, Washington Office

CC 7-10-3271

Interview with AHEC Committee

1. At the request of Mr. Ashcraft for Neichart, WH Division, Frank Sheridan interviewed the committee for AHEC at the Washington Field Office on 24 March 1961. They consisted of Abel Mestre, Victor Pedrosa, Silvio Samabria, Lealie Paxton, Carlos Garcia del Tron, and Paul Neiman. Mestre stated that the organization was founded about June 1960 in Miami as a clandestine apolitical group with the objective to overthrow Castro, to unite the various Cuban exile groups and to create laws for the effective reconstruction of Cuba. Membership is comprised of individual businessmen rather than representatives of large organizations.
2. The committee had been meeting with various United States officials in Washington, D. C., to express its views. Its members are worried over Castro propaganda, which, although untrue, has been accepted as fact, i.e., twenty thousand killings by Batista and the claim that Castro's was a social revolution rather than a political one. They pointed out that the Cuban economy was formerly prospering with an enlarging middle class, so that the term social revolution has been used by Castro primarily to promote leftist measures. In addition, labor legislation was in effect which actually put employers at a disadvantage with employees, compared to the other countries of Latin America. The problem facing Cuban labor was primarily the seasonal one crop economy. Now the people have less pay, less commodities available, no claims against anyone and merely work for a Castro-Communist government. The farmer has not been helped by agrarian reform, but has been obliged to enter cooperatives or to sell his crops at controlled prices, which are paid when and how the government pleases. This is merely an imitation of what Castro promised.

3. The committee feels that supporters of the revolution actually were seeking honesty in government and the liberty outlined in the 1940 constitution. In this regard, the members feel that the Communists may try for a second round in any government replacing Castro. Such an interim regime must develop careful measures to promote true democratic elections. This government may include covert Communists who would be a constant threat. For this reason, it was emphasized and re-emphasized that the exile leaders be most carefully screened by the United States before their return to Cuba.

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4. A major concern has been unification of the various exiled factions. This has now started, but the committee feels that businessmen such as they represent should be proportionately represented in any new government during the masters period of reconstruction. They believe that no leftists of any stripe should be included in the provisional government. Business representatives of the economic classes should participate for the first time in Cuban politics and should be consulted at all stages.

5. They emphasized that the problem is not merely a Cuban one, but is a Communist springboard against the United States. They urged that the United States do what they, the businessmen, failed to do in Cuba - to take the offensive. Developments in Cuba have followed the classic Communist techniques, so that it should not be difficult to anticipate future moves. United States propaganda must be overhauled. It should be less passive and more effectively aggressive. To date, propaganda has been the Communists' most effective weapon and the United States has lost to the point that it is threatened by a serious loss of respect in Latin America. Although it has long been the basic ideal model, some Latins are beginning to wonder whether they are right about the United States and whether they should switch sides. Fidel Castro won his revolution by propaganda and not by arms.

6. The primary worry of the committee seems to be the leftist orientation of leaders who have taken over the government in exile during recent days. They emphasized that Cuba needs a democratic government and they fear a tyranny of the right or the left. The United States must realize that some of the exile leaders participated as ministers in the Castro government and might try to continue some of the bad aspects of the Castro program.

7. Silvio Senechia commented that, although CIA appeared to be in touch with all of the other Cuban groups, no one had approached his organization to assist or to learn what it was doing. The whole committee offered to be of any possible assistance to CIA at any time. No effort was made to solicit information or funds from CIA during this session.

F. J. Sheridan

Enclosures: 3 ARCC documents

W-14279

# Association for the Reconstruction of the Cuban Economy (AREC)

ASSOCIATION FOR THE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE CIVIL ECONOMY  
AROC

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Journal of Medical Ethics 1999;25:103-106

1. *Chlorophytum comosum* (L.) Willd. (Liliaceae)

1961, 1962 TANKS. February 5, 1961 - 1962

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100

He was a man of great energy and a strong leader, and his influence was felt throughout the community.

We were kindly received by Mr. and Mrs. B. S. B. and their son, Mr. B. S. B. Jr., at their residence in the city of New Haven, where we were entertained for a week. We were greatly interested in the many historical and educational institutions of the city, and were particularly pleased with the Yale University, the New Haven Free Library, and the Peabody Museum.

故人之子，亦復何似？

11. *Calystegia soldanella* L. (L. 1805) is a common species in the eastern United States, and is also found in the West. It is a slender, erect, annual vine, 1-2 m. high, with opposite, elliptic, pointed leaves, 5-10 cm. long, and white, funnel-shaped flowers.

10. *Leucosia* (L.) *leucostoma* (L.) *leucostoma* (L.) *leucostoma* (L.)

1820. — *On the History of the Human Species* (London, 1820).

He was a man of great energy and a strong will, and he had a clear vision of the future. He believed that the world was moving towards a better future, and he was determined to play a part in that future. He was a man of great faith, and he believed in the power of God to help him. He was a man of great courage, and he was not afraid to stand up for what he believed in. He was a man of great wisdom, and he knew that the world was changing, and he was prepared to change with it.

2020-01-20 10:00:00 2020-01-20 10:00:00

故其子曰：「吾父之子，其名何也？」

10. *Leucanthemum vulgare* L. (L.)

1900. The author has not been able to find any record of the species in the literature.

